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COSFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



West Suffolk

# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1958



ANNUAL REPORT  
of the

Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Cosford, in  
the County of West Suffolk for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

Bury St. Edmunds 1280.

Westgate House,  
Bury St. Edmunds.

To the Chairman & Members of the  
Rural District Council of Cosford.

October, 1959.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Owing to the untimely death of Dr. R. H. Clayton, in January, 1959, who was Medical Officer of Health for the District since 1937, I present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year, 1958.

The material for this report has been supplied by the Public Health Inspector, who is also the Engineer & Surveyor, and the Clerk of the Council.

I acknowledge with a sense of gratitude the support I have received from the Executive Officers of the Council during the period the post of Medical Officer of Health has been vacant. In addition, my thanks are due to the members of my own staff who have assisted in various ways.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. McCracken, M.D.

County Medical Officer of Health: Acting Medical  
Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health,  
ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham),  
Cert. Mental Deficiency and Allied Subjects (London).  
Appointed in 1937. Died, 1959.

This Officer did not engage in private practice but held in addition the following appointments:-

Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C. } Appointed 1st July, 1936.  
Mildenhall R.D.C. }  
Thingoe R.D.C.  
Thedwastre R.D.C. Appointed 1st July, 1938.

(b) Others - One Public Health Inspector,  
G. H. HINE, M.I.MUNE, Meat & Other Foods  
Certificate R.S.I.  
Appointed 1st May, 1947.

Mr. Hine is also Surveyor to the Council.

One Additional Public Health Inspector,  
E. A. PANKS, M.A.P.H.I., Meat & Other Foods  
Certificate R.S.I., M.Inst. Housing.  
Appointed 17th July, 1947.

Public Health Committee.

Col. Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. - Chairman.  
F. G. W. Letts, Esq. - Vice-Chairman.

Miss I. O. C. Baldry. Mr. T. C. Dawson.  
Miss E. I. Derbyshire. Mr. E. J. Hart.  
Brig. J. R. T. Aldous. Mr. T. I. Horrex.  
Lt. Col. G. F. St. C. Stockwell. Mr. H. P. Knott.  
Maj. K. S. Morgan. Mr. F. L. Wheeler.

Mr. F. E. Woodgate.

MR. J. E. W. LABBROOK, J.P. - CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.  
MRS. C. N. McGEORGE - VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.  
MR. C. A. DURRANT - CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.



SECTION A.  
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

<b>1. GENERAL STATISTICS.</b>	Area .. .. ..	48,530 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	1958. 9,420	(1957) (9,390) (1956) (9,390)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	3,406	(3,371) (3,364)
Rateable Value	£67,396	(£67,396) (£67,585)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£278.3.10	(£278.3.10) (£275)

**2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.**

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .. .. ..		61	43	104		
Illegitimate .. .. ..		2	-	2		
	Totals:	63	43	106		
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ..				..	..	11.3
Corrected Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.14 ) ..				..	..	12.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales) ..				..	..	16.4
<u>STILLBIRTHS.</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .. .. ..		1	1	2		
Illegitimate .. .. ..		-	-	-		
	Totals:	1	1	2		
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..				..	..	18.5
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births (England & Wales) ..				21.6		
<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS.</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate .. .. ..		62	44	106		
Illegitimate .. .. ..		2	-	2		
	Totals:	64	44	108		
<u>INFANT MORTALITY.</u> Deaths of Infants under One Year of age.						
Legitimate .. .. ..		-	1	1		
Illegitimate .. .. ..		-	-	-		
	Totals:	-	1	1		
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births (Total) ..				..	9.4	
" " " "		(Legitimate) ..		..	9.4	
" " " "		(Illegitimate) ..		Nil	Nil	
Neo-Natal " " " "		..	..	..	..	
(Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks of life) ..				98.1		
Legitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births ..				..	Nil	
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ..				..	Nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..				..	Nil	
<u>Deaths.</u>				<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
		71	51	122		
Death Rate per 1,000 population .. .. ..				..	..	13.0
Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor .81 ) .. .. ..				..	..	10.5
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England & Wales) .. .. ..				..	..	21.4

**COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.**

YEAR

1950.1951.1952.1953.1954.1955.1956.1957.1958

<b>Birth Rate (Corrected).</b>	17.8	19.0	17.4	20.3	16.3	15.9	14.7	15.7	12.8
<b>Death Rate (Corrected).</b>	10.2	10.8	9.6	10.8	9.6	11.4	12.7	9.72	10.5
<b>Infant Mortality Rate.</b>	13.8	19.7	21.7	12.4	59.7	61.1	25.0	30.8	9.4
<b>Number of Infant Deaths.</b>	2	3	3	2	8	8	3	4	1



The table following gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring during 1958. The grand totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

	<u>Males.</u> <u>1958 (1957)</u>	<u>Females.</u> <u>1958 (1957)</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	- (-)	- (-)
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	- (-)	- (1)
3. Syphilitic Disease.	- (-)	- (-)
4. Diphtheria.	- (-)	- (-)
5. Whooping Cough.	- (-)	- (-)
6. Meningococcal Infections.	- (-)	- (-)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	- (-)	- (-)
8. Measles.	- (-)	- (-)
9. Other Infective & parasitic diseases.	- (1)	- (-)
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach.	3 (1)	2 (-)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2 (1)	- (-)
12. Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	- (-)	6 (1)
13. Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	- (-)	- (1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	10 (5)	3 (7)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1 (1)	- (-)
16. Diabetes.	- (-)	- (-)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	7 (12)	7 (17)
18. Coronary disease, angina.	18 (11)	9 (4)
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	2 (1)	1 (4)
20. Other Heart Disease.	10 (9)	8 (10)
21. Other Circulatory disease.	1 (1)	4 (3)
22. Influenza.	1 (2)	- (2)
23. Pneumonia.	4 (4)	1 (2)
24. Bronchitis.	4 (2)	2 (2)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	- (-)	1 (-)
26. Ulcer of stomach & duodenum.	1 (-)	- (-)
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.	- (-)	1 (-)
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis.	- (-)	- (-)
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate.	2 (-)	- (-)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	- (-)	- (-)
31. Congenital malformations.	- (1)	- (-)
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	1 (1)	4 (3)
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	- (-)	1 (-)
34. All other accidents.	2 (1)	1 (-)
35. Suicide.	2 (1)	- (1)
36. Homicide & operations of war.	- (-)	- (-)
	<hr/> 71	<hr/> (55)
		<hr/> 51
		<hr/> (58)



SECTION B.  
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Public Health Laboratory Service, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provides an excellent bacteriological service and most readily discusses and advises on any epidemiological or similar problem.

Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge, gives a similar efficient, helpful service when chemical analyses are required.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. These services since July 1953 have been provided directly by the County Council under the direction of Dr. D. A. McCracken, the County Medical Officer of Health.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The West Suffolk County Council District Nurse-Midwives carry out these duties.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The West Suffolk County Council hold Infant Welfare Clinics at the following Centres in Cosford:-

Bildeston, Chapel School Room.	1st Wednesday in each month.
Boxford, Village Hall.	2nd " " " "
Lavenham, Guildhall.	2nd Tuesday each month.

(e) HOSPITALS. The use of hospitals by Cosford residents is indicated by the following information with regard to live births and deaths:-

Only 41 of the 106 live births took place at the resident's own home in the Cosford District.

Of the 112 deaths, 78 occurred at the resident's own home in the District.

SECTION C.  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

i. (i) WATER. During the year, the Council's Comprehensive Scheme to provide a piped water supply to all the schools and almost all the dwellinghouses in the Cosford Rural District was completed by the construction and bringing into service of the two water towers situated at Lavenham and Polstead.

The water supplied by the Council is pumped from deep bores at Semer into the main water tower at Nedging Tye, from whence it gravitates to the other water towers at Lavenham and Polstead.

All the main laying had been completed prior to 1958 and the mains supplied from the principal water tower at Nedging Tye. The increased storage provided by the two new water towers should guard against any serious dislocations of supplies which might otherwise have occurred whilst a major leak in a main was being repaired.

The Council's water scheme is linked into the schemes operated by the Thingoe and Gipping Rural Districts. During 1958 the Council supplied almost all the water used in the Cosford area from their own source at Semer, but during the very severe snow storm that occurred in February the electricity supply was cut to the Semer Pumping Station and there was a serious interruption in the supplies to the Nedging Water Tower. By making use of the connection to Thingoe R.D.C. mains this District was kept supplied by that Authority until the electricity supply was restored to Semer Pumping Station and normal pumping resumed.

During the year a bulk supply of water was made available to the Gipping R.D.C. and to the Air Ministry at Wattisham Airfield.

The figures on the following page show the quantities of water purchased by and supplied by the Council during 1958:-



Month.	Water Abstracted from Semer Bores and Pumped into Nedging Water Tower.	Water Supplied by Thingoe R.D.C. to Cosford R.D.C.	Water Supplied by Cosford R.D.C. to Gipping R.D.C.	Water Supplied by Cosford R.D.C. to Air Ministry.
January.	11,717,000	-	3,548,000	1,282,000
February.	10,747,000	96,000	4,338,000	1,260,000
March.	11,241,000	-	3,406,000	1,121,000
April.	14,544,000	-	5,208,000	1,239,000
May.	12,236,000	942,000	5,406,000	1,118,000
June.	12,866,000	-	5,382,000	1,370,000
July.	15,030,000	-	4,955,000	1,793,000
August.	12,761,000	-	5,411,000	1,880,000
September.	17,041,000	-	4,765,000	1,564,000
October.	17,626,000	230,000	5,356,000	1,556,000
November.	14,111,000	-	5,466,000	2,131,000
December.	12,366,000	-	4,520,000	1,627,000
Totals:	162,286,000	1,268,000	57,761,000	17,941,000

From the Table it can be seen that 162,286,000 gallons of water were pumped from the Somer Bores during the year. This represents an average pumping rate of 445,000 gallons per day, which has increased from 390,000 gallons per day in December 1957.

The quantity of water consumed in the Cosford Rural District amounted to 87,852,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 240,000 gallons per day.

Gipping R.D.C. were supplied with 57,761,000 gallons (158,000 gallons per day) and the Air Ministry with 17,941,000 gallons (49,000 gallons per day).

A sample of water was submitted for chemical analysis on the 24th March, 1958, and the Analyst reported as follows:-

#### CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Appearance when received: Clear; trace whitish deposit.

Nature of Deposit: Vegetable matter.

Colour: Faintly yellow. Odour: Nil.

Reaction: Faintly alkaline. pH 7.6 Taste: Satisfactory.

#### RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION.

Ammoniacal nitrogen: 0.01 Hardness as  $\text{CaCO}_3$ :

Albuminoid nitrogen: Total: 360

negligible trace: Carbonate (temporary) 290

Nitrate nitrogen: 0.5 Non-carbonate (permanent) 70

Nitrite nitrogen: nil

Chlorine as chlorides:

Oxygen absorbed 0.26 Alkalinity as  $\text{CaCO}_3$  290  
(4hr.  $27^\circ\text{C}$ ) Free carbon dioxide: 16

Total solids (at  $180^\circ\text{C}$ ) 655

Iron (total) 0.5

Metals in solution: other than iron - nil

Calcium as Ca 115 parts per million

Magnesium as Mg 2 " " "

Sodium as Na 140 " " "

Carbonate as  $\text{CO}_3$  174 " " "

Chloride as Cl 164 " " "

Sulphate as  $\text{SO}_4$  50 " " "

Nitrate as  $\text{NO}_3^-$  2.2 " " "

Iron as Fe 0.026 " " "

Silica as  $\text{SiO}_2$  14 " " "

Fluorine as  $\text{F}^-$  0.85 " " "



OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and the analysis shows no sign of pollution. The analytical results are very similar to those obtained with the previous sample, but that was a raw water, whereas the present sample has been aerated. The iron content of this sample is only about half that of the previous sample, probably because of the aeration, and the remaining iron does not appear to be deposited on standing. The total hardness of the water is approximately 25° Clark, about 20° of which is temporary. Metallic contamination other than iron was absent, and the reaction of the water was on the alkaline side of neutrality. Corrosive action on metals is therefore not to be expected.

In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD.

"

Samples of water were taken from the public mains and private supplies and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
From Public Mains	47	46	1
From Private Supplies	45	20	25

The only unsatisfactory mains sample was found to be due to a contaminated tap and a repeat sample taken shortly afterwards was found to be very satisfactory.

Owners of private sources of supply that were sampled and found to be unsatisfactory were given advice on the sterilisation of their supplies, and where mains supplies were available persuaded to take a mains supply.

The table on the following page shows the number of houses within the District at the end of 1957 with a mains supply. To this figure can be added 3 dwellings served by Melford R.D.C. Mains.

It will be seen that 83½% of all houses have a piped supply laid on and a further 5% are supplied with mains water from standpipes. Only 4% of houses on the route of water mains have supplies other than by mains. These are mainly private borewells of a very satisfactory quality, but a few are shallow wells of dubious quality. Efforts are continually being made to persuade the owners of the latter sources to take a supply from the mains.

No water carting was necessary during the year.



PARISH.	TOTAL HOUSES.		HOUSES IN PARISH WITH A PIPED WATER SUPPLY INTO THE HOUSE BY THE END OF THE YEAR		% into house (figures in brackets = standpiped)	Houses on Route of Mains not yet using water.	Houses not on Route of Water Mains.	Additional metered supplies for business purposes	
	In Parish.	On Route of Water Mains.	From Standpipe within 200 ft.	Within 200 ft.					
Aldham.	49	45	-	45	35	-	4	12	
Billesdon.	278	277	6	266	252	5	1	12	
Boxford.	273	256	11	242	240	4½	17	19	
Brent Eliegh.	59	47	-	43	44	73%	1	1	
Brettenham.	103	101	-	101	99	98%	-	14	
Chelsworth.	55	52	-	37	29	53%	2	6	
Cockfield.	240	218	-	202	201	84%	16	22	
Edwardstone.	121	110	2	108	106	88%	2½	42	
Elmsett.	119	104	5	81	61	68%	-	11	
Groton.	77	66	-	63	58	75%	3	9	
Hitcham.	216	194	36	155	147	68%	3	21	
Kersoy.	152	145	4	132	132	87%	2½	7	
Kettlebaston.	29	22	-	22	22	76%	7	11	
Lavenham.	565	549	54	494	475	86%	10½	38	
Layham.	132	106	-	91	90	68%	15	15	
Lindsey.	63	59	7	49	45	72%	11	4	
Wilden.	50	49	-	49	50	98%	-	10	
Monks Eliegh.	168	147	11	125	114	71%	9	9	
Nedding-with-Naughton.	99	96	24	70	71	71%	24	7	
Polstead.	203	183	-	166	159	80%	17	21	
Preston St. Mary.	76	63	-	63	64	83%	-	11	
Somer.	58	48	-	36	35	60%	12	6	
Thorpe Morieux.	92	92	-	91	91	99%	1	15	
Wattisham.	42	42	-	41	41	98%	1	8	
Whatfield.	87	80	15	65	65	75%	(17)	11	
	3,406	3,151 92½%	175 5%	2,857 83½/	2,753	82%	(5½) 139 4¾	255 7½%	334



(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The three largest and most built-up parishes in the Rural District, (Bildeston, Lavenham and Boxford, including 20 houses in Sherbourne Street, Edwardstone), have modern sewerage and sewage disposal facilities. Although it is not possible on financial grounds to extend sewerage facilities to the remoter parts of these villages, facilities are available to serve 985 dwellings which represents 88% of the total houses in the three parishes. Of this number 922 (81% of the total houses) are connected to the public sewers and have water closets. As illustrated in the following tables 93% of the dwellings which can be served by the public sewers have been provided with water closets.

This very high proportion of dwellings connected to the public sewers is accounted for by the co-operation of property owners and the financial inducement of £15 towards the cost of conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. offered by the Council where schemes were carried out within a stated time after the completion of the sewerage schemes.

Where the co-operation of owners has not been obtained, the Council have secured the provision of W.Cs. and drainage by Statutory Notices. The remaining dwellings on the routes of sewers but not yet provided with W.Cs. and drainage are mostly houses scheduled for slum clearance procedure.

The Council have given instructions to their Consulting Engineers to prepare schemes for the sewerage of the parishes of Kersey and Monks Eleigh.

#### Sewerage Connections Village Schemes as at 31.12.58.

Parish.	Total Houses in Parish	Houses on Route of Sewers	Houses on Sewer %	Percentage on route of sewer Connected	Other Premises on Route Connected
Bildeston.	278	253 91%	249 89½%	98%	14 of 15
Boxford (with part of Edwardstone)	294	226 77%	211 72%	93%	11 of 15
Lavenham.	565	506 89½%	462 82%	91%	19 of 24
	1,137	985 87%	922 81%	93%	44 of 54

In addition to the three parish schemes, the Council has also provided sewerage systems and sewage disposal works at 12 housing sites within the Rural District. In some cases it has also been possible to arrange for neighbouring properties to be connected to the system.

The total number of houses provided with modern sewerage facilities by the Council by the end of 1958 was as follows:-

	Total Houses in Parish.	Houses served by sewers at 31.12.57.	Connected During									
			No.	%	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Brettenham.	103	8	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bildeston.	278	249	89½%	12	1	13	41	50	78	54	-	-
Boxford.	273	193	70%	10	14	4	14	16	73	62	-	-
Cockfield.	240	44	18%	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Edwardstone.	121	34	28%	-	4	3	-	1	8	5	12	-
Elmsett.	119	24	20%	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hitcham.	216	18	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kersey.	152	14	9%	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Lavenham.	565	464	82%	17	17	17	23	52	37	89	202	-
Mayham.	132	17	13%	-	1	-	4	4	4	4	-	-
Milden.	50	4	8%	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Monks Eleigh.	168	16	9½%	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poistead.	203	34	17%	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
Thorpe Morieux.	92	8	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whatfield.	87	38	42%	-	-	4	-	13	-	-	-	-
	2,799	1,163	40%	63	41	45	89	147	204	213	222	-



1,163 houses is 34% of the 3,406 total number of houses in the District. 63 houses were connected for the first time in 1958.

During 1958 a new housing site sewage disposal works was constructed at Churchfield, Monks Eleigh, to serve 16 dwellings. This works, comprising a settlement tank, aerating percolating filter and humus tank replaced an inadequate and redundant scheme.

Maintenance work at the three village sewage disposal works at Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham and at the 12 housing site disposal works is carried out under the supervision of the Surveyor. The maintenance staff consists of a sewage works attendant with one full-time assistant and one part-time assistant and with some assistance from the two cesspool emptying crew in desludging the smaller housing site works. The extent of this work is growing and it becomes more and more difficult to maintain a high standard of maintenance with the existing staff.

The cutting of grass growing on the large areas of land surrounding works is a time absorbing job, especially during the wet summer. As the number of houses connected to the sewers increases, so does the large quantities of sludge which have to be dealt with at the disposal works.

The mechanisation of the work of moving sludge from the sludge lagoons by means of a "Rearloda" scoop fitted to a tractor has helped this side of the work to a very marked degree. The work of adapting the sludge lagoons to enable the tractor to be used is proceeding. The speeding up of the emptying of sludge lagoons has enabled more frequent desludging of the works to take place and better effluents can be discharged into the streams. Free mechanical loading of sludge onto farmers' trailers is offered, but few farmers are interested in taking sludge and the sludge is, for the most part, dumped on the periphery of the disposal site, where further drying can take place away from the lagoons.

During the year samples of effluent were taken by Officials of the Essex River Board Pollution Prevention and Fisheries Department from three village works and from five of the housing site disposal works with the following results:-

Parish.	Total.	Satisfactory.	Slightly Unsatisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Bildeston.	5	2	3	-
Boxford.	4	4	-	-
Great Green, Cockfield.	1	-	1	-
Hitcham.	2	-	-	2
Lavenham.	4	3	1	-
Layham.	1	-	1	-
Milden.	1	-	-	1
Polstead.	2	-	1	1
	20	9	7	4

The seven samples that were slightly unsatisfactory contained 5 to 15 parts per million suspended matter more than the standard of 30 parts per million.

The increased desludging at the 3 village schemes possible since the introduction of mechanised sludge removal, has produced more samples which comply with the high standards that the Essex River Board require of effluents discharged into the streams. It is hoped to improve the effluents discharged from housing site schemes in the future.

**2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.** The Rivers Brett and Box and their tributaries flow through the three most heavily populated areas in the Rural District, Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham. These three parishes are served by public sewers and 92% of the dwellings on the route of the sewers have drainage facilities, thus very much curtailing pollution of the Rivers at these places.



Pollution of the River Brett takes place at Monks Eleigh and Kersey where ancient drains empty their contents into the Rivers without treatment.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Lemon & Blizzard, have been instructed to prepare schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for these two parishes for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to obtain approval for financial assistance under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944. Agreement has been reached with the owners of land chosen for the sewage disposal sites and negotiations for the transfer of the land area progress.

A small disposal works has been constituted to serve 16 Council houses at Church Field, Monks Elrigh, to curtail pollution of the River Brett pending the construction of the village scheme.

During the year several private drainage systems were constructed by private individuals whose properties were not served by public sewers. In no case was an overflow allowed into a ditch or stream, the offshoots either being soaked into the land or removed from watertight cesspools with the cesspool emptier.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The table on page 8 records that 1,163 (34%) of the 3,406 houses in the District have water closets and drainage connected to the public sewers or Council housing site sewage disposal works. During the year 63 dwellings were provided with water closets connected to Council owned disposal schemes. Many of the houses in the remainder of the District have W.Cs. connected to private disposal schemes.

The Council use their statutory powers under the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the provision of W.Cs. in appropriate cases, and during 1958 W.Cs. were provided at 7 dwellings in Boxford as a result of Statutory Notices.

A summary of the results of Statutory Action taken to secure the conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. since the provision of village sewerage schemes is as follows:-

Parish.	Statutory Notices Served under Section 44 P.H.A. 1936.	W.C. Conversions carried out in Compliance with Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices time expired but W.C. conversions not carried out.
Bildeston.	2	2	-
Boxford.	20	14	6
Edwardstone.	4	4	-
Lavenham.	35	27	8
	61	47	14

The availability of mains water to 92½% of the dwellings in the District has enabled many owners to provide their dwellings with W.Cs. and drainage facilities. The Council encourage owners to take advantage of Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949, and so ensure the provision of sinks, baths, hot water systems, in addition to W.Cs. and drainage. Conversion of E.Cs. to W.Cs. and the provision of private drainage schemes have taken place at the undermentioned licensed premises:

Peacock Inn, Chelworth.  
Bell Inn, Kersey.  
Queen's Head Inn, Layham.



There are still 22 parishes which are not served by public sewers. Collection of nightsoil was carried out twice weekly in the unsewered part of Boxford and in Kersey and a once weekly collection in the unsewered portions of Bildeston and Lavenham and in the parishes of Brettenham, Groton, Monks Eleigh and Whatfield. Requests for the service to be extended have been received, but the Dennis Cesspool Emptier is working to maximum capacity. In addition to the collection of nightsoil the vehicle is used for desludging housing site sewage disposal works and the emptying of private cesspools and septic tanks, etc.

	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958
Private cesspools within Cosford E.D.	135	122	159	161	180	226	356	352
Private cesspools outside Cosford R.D.	15	13	7	12	9	12	3	6
Cosford R.D. housing site cesspools and settlement tanks.	84	87	88	153	202	161	124	170

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. There has been no alterations in the refuse collection arrangements during the year. The "kerbside" system of collection is in force. The working of overtime each week to enable the whole of the parish of Lavenham to be dealt with in one day, authorised by the Council in 1955, continued. This allows an improved service to other villages. The collection schedule now operating provides for a weekly collection in the more built-up areas of Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham, a fortnightly collection in the parishes of Aldham, Brent Eleigh, Brettenham, Cockfield, Edwardstone, Groton, Hitcham, Kersey, Layham, Monks Eleigh, Nedging-with-Naughton, Elmscott, Polstead and Wattisham, and a monthly collection in the remaining eight parishes, Chelsworth, Kettlebaston, Lindsey, Milden, Preston St. Mary, Semer, Thorpe Morieux, Whatfield.

Ratpayers use the service more and more and it becomes increasingly difficult to carry out a regular collection with one refuse vehicle without the men working excessive overtime. The refuse tip at Monks Eleigh is rapidly filling and the greater part of the refuse is tipped at Semer where reclamation of a disused gravel working is in progress.

The tips are regularly treated to control fly and rodent infestation.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area. The following table, recording the number of inspections carried out by Mr. Hine and Mr. Panks, has been supplied by Mr. Hine:-

Number of visits Public Health & Housing Acts ..	..	..	..	321
Housing Act, 1949, (Grant aided improvements) ..	..	..	..	425
Tents, vans and sheds ..	..	..	..	32
Factories ..	..	..	..	40
Shops and Food Premises ..	..	..	..	223
Dairies ..	..	..	..	3
Water samples - bacteriological ..	..	..	..	92
do. - chemical ..	..	..	..	1
Re Water schemes ..	..	..	..	47
Private water supplies ..	..	..	..	55
Refuse collection ..	..	..	..	262
Nightsoil ..	..	..	..	52
After infectious disease ..	..	..	..	18
Disinfestation ..	..	..	..	2
Bakchouses ..	..	..	..	14
Slaughterhouses and meat inspections, butchers shops ..	..	..	..	175
Schools ..	..	..	..	12
Public Houses ..	..	..	..	37
Housing Sites ..	..	..	..	75
New Buildings ..	..	..	..	135
Alterations to existing buildings ..	..	..	..	258
(Bye-Law and Planning, etc.)				
New drainage and closet conversions ..	..	..	..	143
Sewers ..	..	..	..	52
Sewage disposal works ..	..	..	..	351



Petroleum .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	17
Explosives .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	8
Housing management .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	425

Notices Served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Informal Notices outstanding 1st January, 1958 .. ..	26
" served during 1958 .. ..	64
" complied with during 1958 .. ..	68
" outstanding 31st December, 1958 .. ..	22
Statutory Notices outstanding 1st January, 1958 .. ..	10
" " served during 1958 .. ..	11
" " complied with during 1958 .. ..	7
" " outstanding 31st December, 1958 .. ..	14

Factory Act, 1947 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	8	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	30	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding outworkers)	3	3	Nil	Nil
	37	41	3	Nil

\* i.e. Electrical Stations (Sections 103 (1) ), Institutions, (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Defects found during these inspections were two cases of want of cleanliness and one case of unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences. All three were remedied during 1958.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. Sanitary arrangements at shops and offices are satisfactory. Owners have taken advantage where piped water supplies and sewers are available to provide W.C.s. In most other cases W.C.s. and drains are connected to private cesspool arrangements.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There has been no public health nuisance at caravan sites during the year. At the 31st December, 1958, 17 licences were in force for the occupation of moveable dwellings. The licences were in respect of two huts, one converted bus and one van, and the remainder were 13 reasonably well equipped caravans.

In all cases where the Council authorise the issue of a caravan licence, the following conditions are attached:-

- (a) That a supply of wholesome water sufficient for the occupiers of the caravan be provided within a reasonable distance thereof.
- (b) That adequate sanitary and drainage arrangements be provided to the satisfaction of the Council's Surveyor.
- (c) That a suitable receptacle for house refuse be provided.
- (d) That the site be kept in a clean and tidy condition and no other unauthorised buildings be erected thereon.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. There were no cases of smoke nuisance in the Rural District during 1958.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS. There are no swimming baths within the Rural District.



(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. No bed bug infestation was reported or discovered during the year. Two flea infestations were dealt with during the year and Messrs. Cooper, McDougal and Robertson's multispray was used for this purpose.

(ix) RODENT CONTROL. The Council employ the service of a full-time rodent operator, Mr. R. W. Fenning, working under the supervision of the Surveyor. The District is surveyed systematically to discover any rodent infestations. Treatments are given for the eradication of vermin. Sewers and refuse tips are given special attention. The work of Mr. Fenning is indicated in the table which follows on page .

(x) THE RAG, FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951. There are no premises in the District which require registration or licensing under the above Act. The premises in the District which carry out upholstery work only carry out repair, re-making and reconditioning of articles and are, therefore, exempt from registration under Section 1(2) of the Act which is required for manufacture of new goods.

(xi) SCHOOLS. There are twelve village schools in use Rural District. Every school has a wholesome and plentiful supply of water from the Council's mains.

The schools at Bildeston, Boxford and Lavenham have waterborne sanitation connected to the Council's public sewers. Other schools have waterborne sanitation to cesspools which are emptied for the Education Authority by this Council's cesspool emptier.

(xii) Public Houses. The co-operation of the Brewery Companies in bringing their licenced premises up to the standard necessary to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, continued during the year. It is pleasing to report that major improvements to the sanitary arrangements were carried out at the following licenced houses:-

"Bell Inn", Kersey, "Queen's Head," Layham, and the "Peacock Inn", Chelsworth.

Every public house in the district is connected to the Council's water main and the licensees generally keep their houses in a very good standard of cleanliness. Very few of the houses within the District cater for meals.



COPY.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.  
Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1959.

Name of Local Authority ..... Cosford R.D.C. .... County ..... West Suffolk .....

	Type of Property.				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses.	(3) All other Premises.	(4) Total of Cols.1,2 & 3.	(5) Agricult- ural.
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District Notes 1 & 2.	25	3,357	225	3,587	297
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of a. notification b. survey under Act c. Otherwise.	2 4 25	125 2,629 168	5 101 155	132 2,734 248	26 267 14
3. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	56	3,382	176	3,614	371
4. Number of properties inspected in Sec.2 which were found to be infested:  a. Rats Major Minor b. Mice Major Minor	2 4 - -	- 281 - 24	- 7 - 1	2 292 - 25	26 9 5 -
5. Number of infested properties (Sec.4) treated by L.A.	6	305	10	321	30
6. Number of total treatments carried out - including re-treatments.	13	419	9	441	46
7. Number of notices served under Sec.4 of the Act. a. Treatment b. Structural Work.	-	-	-	-	-
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of notice.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	6	-	-	-

Note 1. With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2.(1). Premises used by the L.A. for the purposes of trade should be entered in Col.(3).

(2) Sewers should not be included.

(3) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person should be regarded as business premises and should be entered in separate occupation, separate entries should be made in Cols.2 and 3.

Note 3. For the purpose of completing Sections 2,4 and 5, each property should be entered once only in respect of inspections, infestations or treatments.



SECTION D.  
HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	286
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	321
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	24
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	35
(iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	24
(iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	56
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</b>	
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	56
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</b>	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9,10,12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	Nil
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Sections 16,17,19,21 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957.</u>	
(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made or undertakings accepted not to re-let for human habitation.	20
(4) No. of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders or undertakings.	8
(d) <u>Proceedings under Sections 18,19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(1) Number of parts of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	Nil
(2) Number of parts of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil
(e) <u>Proceedings under Sections 42 and 43 of the Housing Act, 1957.</u>	
(1) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	Nil



4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	Nil
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	Nil
(b) (i)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	Nil
(c)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil
(d) (i)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(ii)	No. of persons concerned in such cases	15

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population in 1958 was 9,420 persons - the number of inhabited houses at the end of the year according to the Rate Book was 3,406 - an average of 2.74 persons per house throughout the District.

The Council's 1958 contribution to the housing needs of the District, in addition to the general repair and maintenance of existing houses is indicated by the following summary, (a) to (d) :-

(a) During 1958 there were 36 Council houses built in the District and 6 private dwelling houses. This is indicated in the following table which shows the post-war building:-

	Total all Houses.	Total Pre-war & Emergency War.	Council Houses built in Parish.												% of Houses in Parish which are Council Houses.		
			1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962			
Aldeham	49	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%		
Brent Eleigh	59	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20%		
Brettenham.	103	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8%		
Bildeston.	278	23	84	12	-	4	12	10	14	6	8	10	-	-	8	28.75%	
Boxford.	273	19	44	-	-	-	-	2	10	8	8	-	-	8	8	23%	
Chelsworth.	55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	
Cockfield.	240	24	26	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	20%	
Edwardstone.	121	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	19%	
Elmscott.	119	10	18	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	6	-	21%	
Groton.	77	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	
Hitcham.	216	11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	14%	
Kersey.	152	4	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	12%	
Kettleshaston.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lavenham.	565	30	74	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	16	22	6	14	-	18%	
Layham.	132	2	16	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	14%	
Lindsey.	63	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10%	
Milden.	50	2	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	
Monks Eleigh.	168	6	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	25%	
Nedging-with-N	99	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	
Polstead.	203	10	28	4	4	-	-	4	-	3	1	-	6	6	-	18%	
Preston St. Mary	76	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8%	
Reymer.	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thorpe Morieux.	92	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	15%	
Wattisham.	42	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	
Whatfield.	87	19	20	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	43%	
	3,406	232	396	36	8	12	27	35	28	33	17	46	52	40	62	-	18%

Private houses built post-war 148 6 13 19 18 13 18 15 8 8 10 7 10 3

+ 30 of these were prefabricated houses erected, 8 at Bildeston, 8 at Buxford and 14 at Lavenham..

4 cottages at Lavenham were acquired and re-conditioned by the Council.

It is the policy of the Housing Committee to bring all pre-war houses that are lacking in amenities up to standard as quickly as possible and plans and specifications are being prepared by the Surveyor's Department to enable tenders to be obtained.



(c) Meat and Other Foods.

The greater part of the meat consumed in this District is slaughtered elsewhere and purchased by the butchers from meat wholesalers. There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the District. Two of the premises are very little used. Of the remaining two, one is used intermittently and the other is in more regular use by a butcher who slaughters only stock reared on his own or other local farms. The meat sold in this District is of a high quality and it was not found necessary to condemn any meat slaughtered in the District during the year.

No horses are slaughtered for human consumption in the District and there are no shops selling horse meat for human consumption.

During the year all the premises to which the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, applied (including Public houses) were inspected. Co-operation from shopkeepers and licensees was forthcoming, all being anxious to bring their premises up to the required standards. A gradual improvement of fixtures and fittings is taking place.

All food shops and every licensed house in the District has mains water connected. Most of these premises have W.C.s. and drainage systems and all the shopkeepers and licensees try to comply with the food hygiene regulations.

<u>Food Premises in the District.</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Hotels & licensed premises .. .. ..	40	40	39	39
Restaurants & cafes .. .. ..	2	2	2	2
Grocers & general stores .. .. ..	30	30	30	30
Ice-cream premises .. .. ..	21	21	22	26
Confectioners .. .. ..	9	9	9	9
Butchers .. .. ..	12	12	10	10
Fishmongers .. .. ..	2	2	2	2
Dairies .. .. ..	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers .. .. ..	4	4	4	5
Bakers .. .. ..	4	4	4	4
Fried fish shops .. .. ..	3	3	1	1

Premises registered under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Sausage manufacturers .. .. ..	12	12	10	10
Ice-cream premises .. .. ..	21	21	22	26

The registered sausage manufacturers are all butchers who make sausages as part of their general business. The inspections of these premises are included in the inspection of butchers shop.

Food Stalls.

There are no stalls from which food is sold in the Rural District.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

During routine visits to food premises, the Regulations have been discussed and explained to the proprietors. Informal action has been taken with regard to the following matters:-

Smoking in food room .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3
Provision of sinks and/or lavatory basins .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Cooked meat not kept below 50 F .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Unwrapped sweets exposed to contamination .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Equipment not in clean condition .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Food not protected against contamination by flies .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Premises not in good repair .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3

Educational Activity Regarding Food Hygiene.

No clean food guilds have been inaugurated in the District. Copies of posters issued by the Ministry of Health drawing attention to the prevention of food poisoning by means of good hygienic practices, were issued to hotels and shops.

{d} Adulteration, etc.	}	No change.
{c} Chemical, Bacteriological examination		
{f} Nutrition		
{g} Shell-fish (Molluscan)		
{h} Water-cress.		



During the year the modernisation of 12 pre-war Council houses at McKenzies Place, Cockfield, and 4 at Mill Green, Edwardstone took place. These houses were provided with baths, W.C.s., hot water systems, etc. Improvements were in progress at houses in Milden and Whatfield at the end of 1958.

(b) Improvement Grants. The Council encouraged the submission of applications for Improvement Grants as in past years. Grants amounting to £5,553 were approved in respect of 18 dwellings. Since the inception of Improvement Grants in 1949 the Council have authorised grants amounting to £35,805 in respect of 156 dwellings.

No. of dwellings approved for Grant during 1958.	Occupiers employed in Agriculture.		Occupiers NOT employed in Agriculture.	
	Tenants	Owner/occupier.	Tenants	Owner/occupier.
18	7	-	7	4

(c) Loans. The Council approved loans under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to enable persons to purchase houses for their own occupation. Loans were also made under the Housing Acts to assist in the repairs and improvement of houses.

(d) Subsidies. There were no applications made for the grant of a subsidy to private persons wishing to build dwellings for occupation by agricultural workers during the year.

#### SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-54.	..	..	6	6
Number of milk distributors on register	..	..	2	2
Number of dealers on register	..	..	2	
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1949	.	.		
Number of licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	..	..	1	
Number of licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested			1	
Number of licences to sell milk as Sterilised	..		1	
Number of licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	..		1	
Number of supplementary licences to sell milk as Tuberculin Tested	..	..	3	
Number of licences to sell milk as Sterilised	..		2	
Number of supplementary licences to sell milk as Pasteurised	..	..	5	

Almost all the milk sold in the District is either pasteurised or T.T. pasteurised. The greater part of the milk sold in the District is distributed from Greenbank Dairy situated at Boxford. A good standard of care and cleanliness is maintained at the dairy which is equipped with a large refrigerated cold store. Bottling at this Dairy was discontinued during the year, all milk now being bought ready bottled from a dairy at Sible Hedingham. The milk from this dairy is also distributed in the neighbouring rural districts of Melford, Samford and Gipping and the urban areas of Hadleigh and Sudbury. The results of the bacteriological analysis of samples of the milk have been satisfactory throughout the year.

(b) Ice-Cream.

There are no premises licensed for the manufacture of ice-cream in the rural district. During the year four shops were registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. There are now 26 registered retailers. No ice-cream is sold other than that which is pre-packed except the ice-cream sold from mobile vans.



SECTION F.  
PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table following shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

							Males.	Females.
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	65
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
							<u>123</u>	<u>93</u>
							Grand Total:	216

1958 was a year in which no exceptional incidence of infectious disease occurred in Cosford Rural District.

T U B E R C U L O S I S.  
New Cases and Mortality.

NEW CASES.

	1958.	1957.	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Pulmonary	2	1	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Non-Pulmonary	2	2	1	Nil	3	4	3	1	2

Ages of Cases notified in 1958:-

Pulmonary, Males 28 & 58 yrs.

Non-Pulmonary, Male 64 yrs.  
Female 24 yrs.

MORTALITY. During 1958 there were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cases at commencement 1958.	18	12	3	5	21	17
Notified first in 1958.	2	-	1	1	3	1
Restored to Register.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Added by Transfers.	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cases removed from Register.	4	-	1	3	5	3
Remaining at end of 1958.	16	13	3	3	19	16





